THE FIFTH CONGRESS DISTRICT - DANA VERSUS BUTLER.

PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. BOSTON, Oct. 19, 1868. Perhaps the contest in the Vth Congressional District of this State can as well be described by a history and analysis of the principal actors therein as by any other method. Gen. Butler's history, however, has been so often written, by friends and foes, and his character is undergoing so close a process of examination, that he, perhaps, ought to be left out of my narrative. In the estimation of one class of men he is "the great American spoon thief," and by others he is reckened a man who performed great services to the loyal cause during the war, and to the Republican party since, and though not nicely conscientions as to means and ends, or particular as to his choice of companions, as a man against whom no charges of peculation or of fraud have ever yet been proved, and who is regarded as being entitled to fair play and a charitable hearing, on ac count of the batred with which he is pursued by every Rebel, Copperhead, and Conservative in the country. Gen. George H. Gordon (of whom more auon) has made a speech at Salem. in which he gives a long narrative of the trading operations of Fisher A. Hildreth of Lowell, John Sanbern of Rockport, and other persons, with the Virginia and North Carolina Rebels. I do not suppose that this is to any great extent a new contribution to Butler's history, though I do not understand where Gordon's citations from official documents end, and his statements begin. Dr. Israel Hildreth of Dracut and his wife are responsible for a large family of daughters, most, if not all of them, very accomplished women, and consequently Butler who married one of the most accomplished of them, has been burdened or strengtheued, put it as you and he please to have it, by a great number of brothers-in-law. Fisher Ames Hildreth, before mentioned, is one of them. Henry Reod and John M. G. Parker, who were at New-Orleans, are two more. These men made money during the war, and perhaps by Butler's aid; perhaps, too, by means unauthorized or condemned by army regulations. I don't say that this is denied or doubted, even by Butler's warmest partisans. But it is unforted to the suppose of the say. auon) has made a speech at Salem. in which he gives regulations. I don't say that this is denied or doubted, even by Butler's warmest partisans. But it is unfortunate for his opponents that they have not yet succeeded in proving that Butler obtained any profit from the operations of his friends, and when Gen. Grant himself is stigmatized as a "cotten thief," and John A. Griswold is charged with having been stimulated by the spirit of money making, instead of patriotism, in his Monitor operations, and when, too, these charges are made by an officer with whom Gen. Butler has had a long personal quarrel, it is no matter of surprise that but making, instead of patriotism, in his Monitor operations, and when, too, these charges are made by an officer with whom Gen. Butler has had a long personal quarrel, it is no matter of surprise that but small attention is paid to them. Making money by jobs, even by trading with the Rebels during the war, has not, unfortunately, been a rare occurrence, even among members of Congress. Why is Gen. Butler made the scape-gout f Mamly because he is personally offensive to the batch of Old Hunkers who have for the last twenty years, as Whigs and Conservative Republicans, tried to put down the Radical men of the State; also, because his financial heresies and absurdities have frightened the peculiarly honest people who congregate in State-street; also, because he was for impeachment, which they opposed so long as they dared, and the failure of which, followed as it has been by its direful train of murders at the South, they have been chuckling over ever since the vote was taken. Nobody disputes Butler's powers at blackguardism. His early career as a lawyer and as a politician was not what is called "high-toned." Yet long before 1861, he was employed in the very highest class of law-suits, and now his power as a politician it is idle to undertake to dispute. I remember his trying cases against Knfus Choate, to whom he was no unequal antagonist, and perhaps the impudence with which he bullied judge and witness, and his pertinacious pounding into the jury of a sophistical and false view of the evidence, were nearly as serviceable to his client as Choate's soft and only misrepresentations to his. I saw him wring from a Middlesex jury a verdict of \$10,000 in a case of abuse of a sailor, while Choate nervously walked around the Court room, and when asked how he liked Butler, smiled grimly as he replied, "Oh, very much, he is so candid!" Yet one was as candid as the other; and either of them as candid as Mr. Dana's misfortune that he comes into politics so late. He went to sea in early life, then studied and practiced law, and

He was in the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and was reckoned to have won more laurels there than any of the younger members, except, perhaps, Gov. Boutwell. He has been U. S. District Attorney, but Boutwell. He has been U.S. District Attorney, but resigned when Johnson went over to the enemy; so, although he was an enemy of impeachment, and after its failure tried by legislative resolution and by a dinner invitation to Mr. Fessenden to exalt the seven recusant. Secators at the expense of the thirty-five true ones, he is quite untainted with suspicion of friendliness toward the President or his theories and policy. Indeed, his policy had no more able antagonist in Massachnsetts than Mr. Dana. His speech and his address to the people in 1885, when Johnson, by his North Carolina proclamation, broached his resectionary policy, are wonderfully able documents. In the Legislature of 1887 and 1868 Mr. Dana represented Cambridge in the House. He oreformed great service in the debate on the Soldiers' Bounty bill, and made an able speech on the Usury laws, which showed a familiarity with the writings of Bentham and Mill, and a willingness to accept their philosophic teachings on this subject, and which was also remarkable as a specimen of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his admirable style and his skill in the arr which was also remarkable as a specimen of his admirable style and his skill in the arrangement of his materials. He also astonished his friends and enemies by appearing as a Radical opponent of the railroads, or rather of the railroad presidents and superintendents, who are considered by a good many people, to be crowding the Legislatures and the people a little too much in these late days, and a contest with whom is now deemed inevitable, sooner or later. These free-trade and anti-corporation notions are, however, exceptions to Mr. Dana's general conservatism. This, in all political directions, is extreme. He was a Free-Soiler in 1848, and stood by the party, doing it good service. Yet he opposed it when it tried to drive Judge Loring from the Bench, and his advocacy of the Constitution of 1853 was coupled with so many apologies and excuses for the radical character of some of its provisions, that he did it much more harm than good. About the year 1851 or 1852 (and not just before the war as one of the Boston papers says) he addressed a letter to Lord Radstock, an English friend, in which while professing to give the results of the secret ballot experiment, he substantially declared against the ballot itself. He opposed the nomination of Mr. Sumner by the State Convention of 1862, made some very bad speeches on national politics, the emancipation policy, etc., in that year as well in 1861 and 1863, and in the State Convention of 1862, made some very bad speeches on national politics, the emancipation policy, etc., in that year as well in 1861 and 1863, and in the State Conventions of the Republican party, of which he has generally been a conspicuous member, and he was always counted on, and justified the count, for an earnest and persistent opposition to every step in the direction of a more vigorous and robust anti-Slavery policy. His conservatism has been modified by has intense partisanship, his general sympathy with the anti-Slavery and Republican robust anti-Slavery policy. His conservatism has been modified by his intense partisanship, his general sympathy with the anti-Slavery and Republican cause, and his hatred of Democracy, which to his mind is synonymous with insubordination and license; but for all that he has been generally reckoned as a block in the way of anti-Slavery political effort. In this, however, he has not differed from most of the Cambridge auti-Slavery men, even those who by nature are radicals, as he is by nature the reverse of that. The old Harvard set, nitra and vilely pro-Slavery, have been put out of sight. Felton died with The Boston Courier, which he used to indied with The Boston Courier, which he used to in-form with his abominable hunkerism. Bowen is dead as Felton, and has, unlike Felton, left no fradead as Felton, and has, unlike Felton, left no fragrant memory of kindliness and good fellowship. Instead of these we have Lowell and Norton, and Pierce and Dana, with The North American Ileriew, and its weekly tender, The New-York Nation, organs of a Republicanism whose only characteristics are captiousness and namby-pambyism, and a high-stepping affectation of the strength for men inst as honest, and a good deal

whose only characteristics are captiousness and namby-pambyism, and a high-stepping affectation of contempt for men just as honest and a good deal better acquainted with American men and American institutions than themselves.

Here you have all that I need to say of the two leading candidates in the Fifth District. Judge Otis P. Lord, who is now in the field as the Democratic candidate, is an eld pro-Slavery Whig, hating the coalitionists and Free-Soilers very bitterly, a Copperhead now, as during the war, but a lawyer sharp as Butler, and learned and logical as Dana. He is now on the bench of the Superior Court, but I believe he has been a candidate of the Democratic party for Congress since he occupied this position, and it will be no obstacle to his accepting the nomination just tendered to him. If he is supported in good faith by the party, I should think he would get more votes than Mr. Dana; and if not supported, it is probable that Butler will get more of the votes represented in his convention than Mr. Dana will.

Perhaps enough is known about Mr. Edward Atkinson, who has been prominent in this contest, and Mr.

Perhaps enough is known about Mr. Edward Atkingon, who has been prominent in this contest, and you in New-York know more than I do about Mr. Eam. Ward. Saffice it to say that Ward is a burden to the anti-Butler party, and Mr. Atkinson is not much help to it. He is an old Free-Soiler, though no very well known in our politics as such, but only as a financial writer and free trader. Nobody in Espex knows him, or cares anything about him or his opinions on the Batler question. Gen. Gordon went to the war as Colonel of the 22d Regiment, and served well. I do n't know what his cause of quarrel is with Butler, but it is nothing new. Gordon was a candidate for the office of U. S. Marshal, a year or two ago, and under the absurd and dangerous system of allowing members of Congress to dictate who shall hold the offices. Senators Sumner and Wilson weakly allowed Butler and Banks to procure his rejection. I do not intimate that Gordon's opinions as to Butler's financial herosics, and his trading with the Rebels, hinge upon this imishap of his, for the quarrel is evidently of long standing. It will be easy to satisfy the people of the District, therofere, that Gordon is not much worth minding, and you may expect to see a reply to his speech by Batler, which, if it makes the ubskillful laugh, and you may expect to see a reply to his speech by Batler, which, if it makes the ubskillful laugh, and you may expect to see a reply to his speech by Batler, which, if it makes the ubskillful laugh, and you may expect to see a reply to his speech by Batler, which, if it makes the ubskillful laugh, and you may expect to see a reply to his speech by Batler, which, if it makes the ubskillful laugh, and the long the promise of the promise of mutual sympathizers.

attack of no avail. Gordon also ran as a bolting and P. L. L. candidate for the Senate last year against the Hen. Lee Claffin, an irreproachable Republican, and this does not help him any in this contest. Darwin E. Ware, who is also stumping the District against Butler, is a young Boston lawyer, of Marblehead origin, but spoiled by Harvard College. His guerrilla tendency was illustrated in 1865 be a legislative intrigue to defent Gen. Wilson's redection to the Senate. Ware is the son of a Garrison himself writing abusive articles every week on the Radical men, while his father is solemaly rebuking John Quiney Adams for disgracing his anti-Slavery ancestry? Alfred A. Abbett, District Artorney for Essex, was chosen to that office by the Copperheads against the regular nomination. Gens, Schonier and Stutton were regular nomination. Gens, Schonier and Stutton were chosen to the Senate last Fall by the same process; Lamder, Postmaster of Salem, got that office during the period of office-brokernge under Johnson, and at the expense of the publisher of The Salem Register, a paper which has Rept the polities of the county healthy for a generation; one or two others of Butler's Republican opponents are disappointed candidates for Congress. And so it may be truthfully said of most of the prominent Republicans who are against Eutler, that they do not represent much strength inside of the party. And I have very strong doubts whether, in spite of their professions, they are any more honest than the great body of the Republican party of the contry, which is one of the irmest and most respectable in this State or any other. Gen. Eutler having been nominated by the unanimous vote of the Republican delegates, every town being represented in the Convention, and full opportunity having been given for oppestion, it is no matter of surprise that the party is not disposed to give him up for Mr. Dana, a resident of another county, at the dictation or upon the advice of outside newspapers and orators. A gentleman told me the other the attack of no avail. Gordon also ran as a bolting and retrace their steps in 1872, and in that case, perhaps the retrace their steps in 1872, and in that case, perhaps the nucleus of opposition now afforded by the present. Dana movement, may be of great service, though Mr. Dana is not likely to obtain much benefit from it; but "on the contrary, quite the reverse." I see but few Essex County people, but risk little in saying that Butler will be redected by a majority of several thousand.

WARRINGTON.

CHICAGO.

THE CATHOLIC TROUBLES-ORIGIN OF THE DIS-PUTE BETWEEN BISHOP DUGGAN AND HIS

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT. CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 18,-The secular papers have recently published a letter addressed by Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda at Rome, to Archbishop Purcell of St. Louis, in reference to the troubles in the Catholic diocese of Chicago, which had been referred to Rome for settlement. The Cardinal pronounces in favor of Bishop Duggan, and declares his conviction that all the charges brought against him are unfounded. This, however, is far from restoring peace. Very serious complications in the eccliaatical affairs of this diocese have arisen since the date of the Cardinal's letter. They spring from the Bishop's summary suspension of the Rev. Mr. Roles, Rector of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, on account of the part taken by the Rev. gentleman in seeking the removal of Bishop Duggan from his office, on the charge of mal-administration. It was supposed that the breach between the Bishop and his clergy was healed, but the fact has proved quite otherwise. Father Roles was punished, and it was expected that Dr. Dunne, Dr. McGovern, and Dr. McMullen would be dealt with no less summarily and severely. Instead of this, however, Bishop Duggan revoked his decree against Father Roles so far as to restore to him his priestly functions, merely against him are unfounded. This, however, is far

They challenge peremptorily the right of Bishob Duggan to lay hands on a priest who has been without fault, save as his conscience has required him to object to the unusual and irregular course of his ecclesiastical superior. One of the speakers in a meeting of St. Patrick's Parish, called to aid the appeal of Dr. McMallen to Rome, replied to an objection in the following significant terms: "From the remarks just made one would think the Church was a despotism where there was no appeal, and where all were bound to submit like mere tools. These were not the sentiments of the Church. She had always sustained free speech, and had given the lowest an appeal. Those ecclesiastics did their daty as priests. They were bound to appeal when they saw that the Church was receiving injury. Dr. McMullen had appealed to see who was right."

The significance of this rebellion is chiefly found in the fact that it is initiated and carried on by ecclesiastics, who represent, as much as any one can, the strength of the Catholic Church. The Rev. Mr. Roles has been one of the most successful and beloved of

the fact that it is initiated and carried on by ecclesiastics, who represent, as much as any one can, the strength of the Catholic Church. The Rev. Mr. Roles has been one of the most successful and beloved of parish priests. The charge of which he has been deprived was his creation almost. Its prosperity and harmony are due wholly to his labors. To attack such a man is to strike at the life of Catholicism. The other priests implicated in resistance to Bishop Duggan's authority are equally men on whom the Catholic communion here has rested. Dr. Dunne, pastor of St. Patrick's for 15 years, and for most of the time Vicar-General of the Diocese, has borne the burdens of Bishop as well as pastor, and is now a worn-out man from excess of arduous labor. Dr. McMullen and Dr. McGovern are able, scholarly, and devoted men, every way worthy the confidence which they command in their own communion.

These immediate contestants of the case against the Bishops of Chicago do not stand alone, unsupported by authority higher than their own. Two at least of the highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church in America, and a large party represented by them, are with Dr. McMullen in his appeal to Rome. Thr Archbishop of Baltimore, Dr. Spadling, ranks at the head of the Catholic hierarchy in this country. Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati is the most venerable of the clergy of American Catholicism. Both of these leaders of American Catholicism are of the snt asboultist party in the church. Both of them seek with great ardor, and Archbishop Spalding with the weight of great abilities as well as high character and rank, to give to Catholicism in this country an American character, to provide for it prests of American origin and and training, and to infuse into it the American spirit. The fact that Dr. McGovern and Dr. McMullen were both educated at Kome, shows that some, at least, of the foreign priests sent here imbibe the American spirit, and fall in with the American spirit. The fact that Dr. McGovern and Dr. McMullen were both educat

THE NEW REBELLION.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GEORGIA-WHY NO FAIR ELECTION CAN BE RELD THERE— THE STATE WHOLLY IN THE POWER OF THE REBELS- GEORGIA NOT REALLY IN THE UNION-NEW OUTRAGES REPORTED. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

ATLANTA, Oct. 17 .- The condition of affairs in this State, both social and political, is indeed deplora-ble. The Rebels have almost complete control. The loval people nearly despair of holding a fair election on the 3d of next month, while lawless bands are roving through the Southern counties murdering and persecuting loyal mes, black and white. It may be fof interest to your readers to know how this state of things came about, and why the authority of the United States is not so much respected here as in some of the other Southern States. All may not be aware that when the question whether the Constitution should be adopted or rejected came up before the people, the election was held under the amended Reconstruction act, which required that only a majority of the votes cast, instead of a majority of all the votes in the State, should be in favor of it. The Rebels, who in other States stayed away from the polls, nearly all voted here, and of course threw a solid ballet against the Constitution. This instrument was, however, adopted by a majority of all the votes cast, though the majorities in many counties were against it, and these counties elected to the Legislature and to local offices men as disloyal in sentiment as when they commanded Rebel troops or sat in the Rebel Assembly. The law required that when these men appeared and claimed seats in the Legislature, they should first take the test oath. This provision the military authorities failed to enforce, and when the Legislature met it was about equally composed of loyal men and Rebels. The action by which the colored men were excluded is familiar to every one. Its sole purpose was to throw the control of the legislature into the hands of the Rebels and enable them to carry out their purpose of defeating every measure looking to reconstruction. In the first place they have neglected to pass any laws to govern an election, and if any election is held, it will be under the laws of 1865, which do not provide for the voting of the colored men, and it will be managed by men elected three years ago when Andrew Johnson's plan of reconstruction was on trial, and who do not admit that the negro has a right to vote. According to the military registration there are 98,000 white and 95,000 black voters in the State. At the last election, held for the ratification of the new Constitution, 70,000 blacks and 35,000 whites, or 18,000 majority of the total registration voted "yes." In the election this Fall, the white vote will be increased 25 per cent, while the black vote will either be excluded alto gether from the boxes by the officers or the negroes will be compelled to vote for Seymour and Blair. The white vote alluded to above as having been cast in favor of the Constitution was thrown in the northern counties of the State, where there were never many slaves, and where the majority of the people were loyal during the war. In the southern part of the State, in what is known as the "Black Belt," the ostracism is so flagrant that no white man dares proclaim that he is in favor of Grant

Gov. Bullock, finding that the existing laws would not admit a fair election, and seeing no disposition on the part of the Assembly to enact new ones, has been compelled to revert to the old laws of the State, and to make such use of them as may tend to improve the condition of things. This is shown by his proclamation of the 12th inst., ordering three ballot boxes to be placed in each county precinct in addition to the boxes that are placed in each militia district. This is to give the negroes an opportunity to vote. Though the enfranchisement of the freedmen had doubled the number of voters, no additional facilities for voting had been provided. Again, the Governor found that an attempt was to be made to revive the heavy tax laws of 1865. Under those laws, the head tax, with costs, &c., added, amounted to about \$6, and the new Constitution requires that no one shall be allowed to vote until this tax is paid. To counteract this movement the Executive has availed himself of the principle laid down in one of the old codes of Georgia, and suspended the collection of the poll tax until after election.

A general review of the political situation in this State

would show that the white vote for Grant will be greater than the white vote for either the calling of the Convention or the adoption of the Constitution, while the black vote, if the negroes should be allowed to cast it as they desire, would be solid for the Republican candidates. It now seems, however, that either by driving the negroes away from the polls or by forcing them to vote the Democratic ticket, the nine electoral votes of Georgia, if counted at all, will be secured by the Rebels for Seymour and Blair. But there are many good reasons why the ciectoral vote of this State should not be counted at all. The reconstruction acts of Congress have not been properly complied with; the Senators from Georgia have never been admitted to seats in Congress because of their failure to comply with the laws, and those received into the House have been admitted only on certificates signed by the military authorities that they received the highest number of votes in their Districts respectively, while the Constitution of the United States provides that the Legislature of each State shall provide for the election of Members of Congress. In view of these facts, it is contended by many that Georgia has never been readmitted into the Union, and that, therefore, her vote ought not to

be counted in the coming election.

Reports of new outrages reach us here every day. I have obtained the following particulars of the murder of the colored man Walker, whose death was reported to you by telegraph. He had been sent into Baker County by the Republican State Committee to make speeches, and, having arrived there, quietly went to the house of another colored man, Friar by name, to remain over night. During the night the Ku-Klux visited the house and demanded Walker's surrender, threatening that if he was not given up they would blow the house to atoms. He gave himself up, and the next morning his dead body was found by the roadside, about a mile away. No inquest was ever held over the body, which was buried where it was found; and after waiting a week or more the Sheriff reported to the Governor that a body had been found which was supposed to be that of one Walker, a colored man. The Governor offered \$5,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers, and the chivalrous Southerners who lounge around the hotels here have amused themselves by repeated volleys of oaths about the "wicked expenditure of the white peoples's money in offering five times as much for the apprehension of his murderers as the nigger was ever worth when he was alive." Frear, with whom Walker was dwelling, is now reported missing. Nothing has been done toward the apprehension of the ruffians who were engaged in the Camilla massacro. The sheriff and other officers, knowing that they are in fault, do not dare bring action against the Republicans, Murphy and Pierce. In Columbia County Court, the Ordinary (corresponding to your Judge of Probate), who had been elected by the Republicans, was taken from his office by a mob, who said that they were the Grand Jury, and threatened with immediate hanging if he did not resign his office and leave the county, the rufflans telling him that the people had determined that no man elected by negro votes should hold office there. I have seen gentlemen and private letters from Jackson County, and all agree in reperting that both white and colored men are arming. Large parties of armed white men are roving through the districts of Newton and Harmony Grove, halting every colored man whom they meet and threatening to kill him on the spot if he does not sign what they call "An Association of Peace Between and the Blacks and Whites," and which is nothing more than an agreement that the negro shall vote the Seymour ticket. If he signs, he is warned that if he fails to carry out his part of the agreement he will be hanged to the first tree he comes to after the election is over; if he refuses, he is either killed on the spot or driven out of the country. We hear similar reports from Warren, Wilks, Elbert, Houston, Stewart, and Baker counties. The Rebel Legislature having failed to provide any lawsto protect the loyal people and having refused to call upon troops to preserve order, the Union men here are left entirely powerless and have only to wait for Congress to come to their relief.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF A LOYAL LEAGUE IN ALABAMA.

-, Ala., Oct. 16 .- Inclosed find copies of official report of the assassination of the President of a Loyal League. Enoch Brown (colored), in a quarrel over a hen, stabbed but not dangerously wounded, Brown Richardson (white), in self-defense, according to his own story-the only testimony on his committal at the Circuit; whereupon a party of white men went to the house of Benjamin Brown (known as Yankee Ben), an inoffensive colored man, but, unfortunately, President of a sive colored man, but, unfortunately, President of a Loyal League on Dr. Chatteau's plantation. The gang went under pretense of searching for Enoch (who could not have been there), and after they had driven Ben from his house through the chimney, deliberately, and without any mistake about Ben's identity, they shot him down in his own yard, piercing him with 11 balls. Ten murders have been committed within a radius of 10 miles of this office since July, and but one arrest has been made, and that was in the case of one colored man killing abother colored man. The others were cases in which colored men were wantonly shot by white men without any effort at concealment. THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF ASSIGNATIONS

OFFICE OF B. R. F. AND A. L. LIVINGSTON, Oct. 2, 1888.
R. A. WILSON, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Demopolis, Ala.

DEAR SIR: Another shooting and stabbing

two hours before day. (This is testimony from colors d.)
Brown Richardson (white) was stabled on the lat of October twice by Enoch Brown (colored). He lies in a criffical state. People came to see him during the night, and hunted for Enoch, who they expected at Dr. Chattau's plantation, near to which the colored folks keep a Grant and Colfax Ciab. A negro know him myself, very polite and moffensive, Ben. Brown, President of the chib, or, as some call him, Dutch Ben, answered their cail, and about 4 o'clock this morning they shot and killed him. I have sent for more particulars to Dr. Chattau and Bennett B. Thomas, Justice of the Peace, requesting Thomas to investigate the case and make the necessary arrests. Shall report them as soon as received. For the last ten or twelve days such occurrences and bad settlements are daily.

Very respectfully.

JOHN L STELMO, B. R. F. and A. L.

OFFICE OF B. R. F. AND A. L., LIVINGSTON, Oct. 6, 1863.
R. A. Wilson, Sub Asst. Comr., Demopolis, Ala.

DEAR SIR: Yankee Ben was still lying at the place yesterday noon; he was killed two hours before sun up on the 2d inst. Our Coroner came home, and I sent him to investigate the matter and hold an inquest. Great excitement in town on the 5th to get Justice done. I sent some one out to tell the witnesses to come in and make affidavits, but every one claimed the roads gnarded to prevent the passage of negroes. One negro, Henry Litch, was attacked four or six miles from Livingston, near Horn's Bridge, by about 10 armed men; he went his way through the woods, but on coming out on the highway through the woods, but on coming out on the highway through the woods, but on coming out on the highway through the woods, but on coming out on the highway through the woods, but on coming out on the highway through the woods, but on coming out on the highway through the woods, but on coming out on the highway through the woods, but on coming out on the highway through the woods, but on coming out on the highway through the woods, but on coming out on

Ala.

DEAR SIR: The Coroner returned from Lumberville on
the 7th 19st., in the morning. I looked over the papers of
his post-mortem examination. Dr. J. A. Godfrey, examining physician, reports as follows: 11 gunshot wounds, nine
of which are over the shoul fer-blade and two in the back
of the reset the wangle are nuward and forward, of sufof which are over the shoul ter-blade and two in the black of the neck; the wounds are upward and forward, of sufficient number and penetration to cause instant death. An examination by B. B. Thomas, as Coroner, had been held Monday morning, but the Coroner held one himself, and had the body buried himself. Dr. Chattau nor any of the witnesses could swear who the murderer is, or whether they were black or white people who came to his house that night. His wife and mother, living in the same house, swore contrary to each other. Very respectfully,

A SHERIFF AND A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE KILLED IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—Robert Gray, Justice of the Peace of Caddo Parish, was assassinated on the 14th mst., and Bernard Saulet, Sheriff of Iberville, was murdered on the night of the 19th inst., while in bed with his wife. An eye-witness of the recent outrages at Franklin, says that on the night of the 17th inst., Judge Chase, formerly of the Ohio legislature, and Col. Pope, Sheriff, late commander of the Twenty-third Illinois volunteers, were sitting, at half-past eight o'clock, on the rear balcony of their hotel, when a band of rufflans rushed upon them and shot Col. Pope. In the struggle that followed, Judge Chase escaped to the street, but was speedily shot and stabbed. The citizens refused to allow coffins to be made for them, and treated their remains with barbarous indignities. A company of Seymour Knights stood in line near the hotel where this occurred.

THE MURDERED SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR. B. F. Randolph, a colored member of the South Carolina State Senate, who was murdered at Cokesburg, S. C., was about 30 years of age, of fine abilities and a native of Kentucky. He studied at Oberlin College, taught school at Buffalo, and served in the army as chaplain of the 26th Regiment Colored Volunteers. When his regiment was mustered ont of the service, he remained in South Carolins, and labored effectually among the freedmen. During the State Convention last Spring he was Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, and had recently been made Chairman of the Republican

REBEL REGIMENTS ORGANIZING IN TEXAS. One of the principal officers on duty in Texas

writes as follows:

"The north-eastern part of the State especially seems to be in a deplorable condition. My adjutant, under date of September 21, writes that rather alarming news has been received at his post within the last week, to the effect that in Cooke, Fannin, Grayson, Tanant, Parker, and other counties in that neighborhood, the Rebels are organizing regiments, pretending that it is by authority of Gen. Reynolds and other commanders, and ostensibly to protect themselvas against the Indians, but really to drice out all the Unsted States troops and Union men in the southern section of the State. It is also reported that a man named Scarlan is raising 250 men for the same purpose at Montayne. The colonel commanding has, by proclamation, forbidden the organization of men in this section. Among the men named a leaders in this movement is ex-Gov, Turockmorton. One writes as follows: fired at by bushwhackers at the Sulphur Springs, while sitting on the plazza of their boarding house, but both es-caped unaurt. So much for the quiet, peace, and har-mony in Northern Texas."

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEXAS.

Lieut. C. F. Morse reports as follows, dating

Lieut. C. F. Morse reports as follows, dating at Sulphur Springs, Toxas, Sept. 8:

I arrived here Ang. 3; nothing occurred till the 14th, when I sent a detail into the country about four miles, to investigate the whipping of a negro woman, who was whipped because she worked for a "Union man." When my detail was returning to the post it was fired on from the brush, and two soldiers and a negro who was acting as guide, were killed; the town was surrounded by "bushwhackers," and I sent no more details out, as my command was too small to risk the men fighting with a greater force, and in the brush. On the 27th of August, a negro who had sought refuse at the fost was shot in cold blood by one of the desperadoes riding through town, who escaped into the woods by having a fleet horse, and immediately riding into the woods with which the town is surrounded. As soon as the murder was committed I ordered the armed citizens to be disarmed, and in executing my orders a citizen named John Grison was shot by one of the patrols as he was drawing his pistol to fight, after having positively refused to give up his arms. On the 31st of August, a warrant was issued by the Chief-Justice, or County Judge of the county, for the arrost of Private Harrison Wood. Company H, 6th U. S. Cavairy, who killed Mr. Grison. I refused te give Private Wood up to the civil authorities, and had a warrant issued for the arrest of the persons who murdered the soldiers on the 14th of August. That evening (3ist uit.) two desperadoes rode through the town and attempted to murder me, firing two shots at me as I was sitting in front of my quarters; they were fired on by my men, but, I think, escaped. The Deputy Sheriff served the writ on Favier and some of his men-Bickerstaff, Wm. Witters, Joseph Witters, James Grison, and Joseph Thompson, but was not permitted to read the writ. Favier, who has taken the place of Bickerstaff in the country, being in command of 20 or 20 armed (men) outlaws, went on the 21st inst. and forced the County Judge to issue a writ

THE GEORGIA COLORED CONVENTION. A Convention of Colored Republicans assembled at the City Hall of Macon, Georgia, on the 8th. H M. Turner was chosen President. A resolution was of fered pledging the Convention never in any way to support those Republicans who voted for the expulsion of the colored members from the Legislature. After discussion it was withdrawn.

Mr. Howard of McIntosh, Chairman of the Committee

on State Organization, read an able form of a Constitu tion for the Civil and Political Rights Association for the State of Georgia. Its object is to organize the entire State into sub-organizations, as well as to have one for the

State at large. There are to be State officers, and county officers, Congress District officers, etc. The plan is an ablo one. They are to contend for equal rights, look after the education of the people, teach obedience to the law, but resist every kind of wrong by legal means. They are to advocate temperance, put down vice and corruption of all kinds, and thus to seek for political, civil, mental, and social elevation.

The headquarters of this organization is to be at Macon. When they are able they are to have an office, and from it issue circulars, recommend to the people the right kind of books for use, and give advice generally, politically, and civilly. The Constitution was adopted.

An invitation was extended to all educated colored men of the North to come South and settle among the blacks there. Mr. Turner left his chair, and offered a resolution, which passed, declaring that the members of the Convention had not convened with any malignant feelings or opposition to the white citizens of the State. That they had met to inaugurate war against the four and buse action of the@soc.alied Legislature, and to oppose the principles of all men who opposed equal rights before the laws of the land; that the libble, and the principles as embodied in the teachings of Jesus Christ, is our guide; and that as soon as these rights are given to all, irrespective of color, our organization will be dissolved. But until this is done, we will fight them with words, with the press, on the estump, on our knees, in the courts, in the Congress, or wherever we can, except in mortal combat. press, on the stump, on our knees, in the courts, in the Congress, or wherever we can, except in mortal combat. On motion of Mr. Jones Mr. Stems, Mr. Turner, and Mr.

Costin were elected delegates to carry the memorial adopted by the Convention to the United States Congress. The members of the Convention gave and subscribed a large sum to sustain them while discharging that duty.

AN INTERESTING GOLDEN WEDDING. FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

KENNETT SQUARE, Pa., Oct. 17 .- On Thursday,

Oct. 15, about one handred of the relatives and friends of Joseph and Rebecca Taylor met at their residence, at Kennett Square, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. After paying their respects to the venerable couple, the company was called to order by Bayard Taylor, who made a short and very appropriate address, bidding the friends welcome upon this memorable occasion. He remarked that it was somewhat remarkable that his father and mother were the third generation in a direct line, who had been permitted to celebrate their "Golden Wedding." His great grandfather and grandmother were married about 51 years, his grandfather and grandmother were married a few years longer, and a brother of his father, who was present, had last Spring celebrated his golden wedding. At the conclusion of his remarks, a "surprise" awaited the whole company, even the bridal pair themselves. A company of "Fairies," composed of young ladies dressed in white, and decorated with appropriate emblems, and accompanied by a "Queen" and two pages, presented themselves. The queen made a very feeling address to the aged couple, and at its conclusion she crowned the bride with a golden coronet, and presented a golden emblem to the bridegroom. The pages were the grandson and granddaughter of the bridal couple. At the conclusion of the coronation, each of the fairies in turn made an address, and deposited a wreath or garland at the feet of the bridal couple. At the conclusion of the coronation, each of the fairies in turn made an address, and deposited a wreath or garland at the feet of the bridal couple. At the conclusion of the coronation, each of the fairies in turn made an address, and deposited a wreath or garland at the feet of the bridal couple. At the conclusion of the coronation, each of the fairies in turn made an address, and deposited a wreath or garland at the feet of the brida and bridegroom. One represented "Truth," another "Charity," another "Temperance," another "America," another "America," another "Germany," "America," alided to the sacrifice these parents had made in sending forth their youngest born, the gallant and lamented Col. Fred. Taylor of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment, who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. "Africa," another was called to order by Bayard Taylor, who made a short and very appropriate address, bidding the number of the signers of it being of the company. Those assembled on this occasion were requested to add their signatures to it, as being present on the fiftieth anniversary, and about 120 persons did so. The bridal party were the recipients of many beautiful and valuable tokens of love and regard from their friends. These were spread out upon a table in one of the rooms. Conspictions among them was a magnificent gold watch and chain, the watch-being of a new pattern, with a locket in the same case, in which new pattern, with a locket in the same case, in which was an excellent likeness of their late son Col. Taylor. The other articles were too numerous to speak of separately. Suffice it to say that they were all very appropriate and beautiful.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE CANVASS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE CANVASS.

From The and Silvery Standard.

If the late elections mean all they seem to, the panie in the Rebel ranks was natural enough. The vote in Pennsylvania and indiana is the death warrant of the old Democratic party. The old Democratic party of the could Democrate party of the could Democrate party of the could Democrate party of the could be considered the trouble, the platferine of the candidates, since the two are Siamusa twins. No other platform could have borne Seymour and Blairs evenue and Blairs could Democratic party of the could be considered to the could be considered

Our danger lies in the effect this success is likely to Our danger lies in the effect this success is likely to have on the Republican party. Over-confident, presum-ing on its strength, it will be tempted to fall even below its pledges. We need to be vigilant; unceasing in our labor to educate the masses to de annul every right thing of it. Fortunately the great problem of reconstruction cannot be finally settled except on the right basis. Stern Justlee reigns despote there; no exerce the resident currot be finally settled except on the right basis. Stern Justice reigns despot othere; no escape, no evasion. Its champions are not the Abolitionist and Radical—SUMNER or Wade; and it laughs respectable conservatism and fastideous pedantry to scorn. For its persuasive advocates are Starvation and Anarchy. Bloodshed, choked Trade, impoverished Masses and a Government staggering into bankruptcy. Arguments which might have been unheeded from an Apostle, become oracular from the Market-place.

Market place.

And beside, the soured Democrat watches his chances. what we hope for is a rigorous and impartial execution of the laws. We have never yet met, certainly not among Abolitionists, any man foolish enough to suppose that the effects of Silvery could be razed out in one generation, or cured by the panaeca of any mere political arrangements. Out of Silvery grew a social system. Around it was arranged a most complex political organization. Fashion, trade, religion, took shape from it. It will require a century, and the cooperating force of all the elements of civilization and Christianity to remodel these. When the Government, which has robbed the negro for two centuries and fattened on its pillage, returns him a home-pathic share of his damages in the shape of 40 acres of iand—a measure dictated by the most urgent national necessity, when it secures him education—another national necessity—and when it protects him in the exercise of his political rights, it has finished its bask so far as he is concerned. The insult which diletianti and snobbish reform offers him by discussing measures to "help" him, is a trifle not worth notice. Next, the Government must keep the channels open, so that the great forces of the enemy may have free course to civilize the white race of the South. That, too, will take time. By which we no not mean, as Whately says, that "men's minds are to ripen like Winter pears, merely by laying them by and letting them alone." No. We mean that we will be patient for fifty years, provided great forces are allowed to ripen them. We know most of these wade Hamptons will never ripen under an earthly sky. God, in his mercy, will graciously take these incurables out of our path. And yet we recognize that there is more hope of many of them than of their Northern flunkies. Many a Southerner was blindly honest. He did not shut his eyes. He lived in darkness. Ail he needs is light, not honesty. The worst obstacles we have are Seymours and Adamsee. The first Adams cheated his party; was the assassin of the most intellectual statesman of that age, Alexander Hamito

ELECTION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC CONDEMNATION OF JUDGE SHARSWOOD'S NATURALIZATION COURT—THE FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS TO BE CONTESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—In response to a call from the Union League, a great meeting was held in Concert Hall, this evening, to give public expression to the indignation of the people at the stupendous election frands that were practiced in this city by the leaders of the Democratic party last Thesday. The meeting was organized by choosing the Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, President briefly and forcibly state, President briefly and forcibly state, President briefly and forcibly state and resolutions were adopted:

Wherea, Owing to fraid and violence perpetrated by the Democratic barty in the City of Philadelphis were to candidates of the Republica party in the City of Philadelphis were to many instances, defeated, according to the official returns, add not leave the east of the Republica party in the City of Philadelphis were to many instances, defeated, according to the official returns, add not leave the east of the Republican party in the City of Philadelphis were to many instances, defeated, according to the official returns, add not leave the east of the Republican party in the City of Philadelphis were to many instances, defeated, according to the official returns, add not leave the east of the Republican party in the City of Philadelphis were to many instances, defeated, according to the official returns, add not leave the east of the Republican party in the City of Philadelphis were to many instances, defeated, according to the official returns, add not leave the conditions and caution—and laborate document, giving a detailed account of the friends, progress, and prospects of the propose of the true expression of the received from the House of Bishops.

The Secretary read to the House the report of the Committee of the Republican and loyal citizens of Philadelphis and the many interest of the Church to take, at proceeding where the conditions and reform the Order of the Chu

in the exercise of their elective franchise, exhibit an unparalleled eccha coness and disregard of the rights of the people which should eadle the upper solicitude on the part of every true and loyal mas. Populard. That the course of the High Sheriff, in appointing is ad-

Resched. That the course of the High Sherd, in appointing in advance and stationing again pulls a large number of special appairs, many of whom were of the wheet and most descend character, was answar ranted by any facts, and had a direct tendence, in connection with the proclamation, to induct to riou and distorbance.

Resched. That, in view of the gross found and violence which led to the declar of the Republican conditates in this city, it is a duty which they owe, no less to those who roted for them that to the amount of the contest the election, and we pleday to them in such contest the support and contest the election, and we pleday to them in such contest the support and contest the election, and we pleday to them in such contest the support and contest the election, and we pleday to them in such contest the support and contest the election, and we pleday to them in such contest the support and contest the election, and we pleday to have of his centry.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote, amid applause. Specches were delivered by Harry D. Moore, James Pollock, T. J. Pollock, David Paul Brown, and Prederick Fraig. Mr. Coffee showed that the increase of the Democratic vote in the five wards where it was largely in excess of former elections had been 25 per cent. The Democratic wards are in the old city proper, and show no increase of rearry 300 per cent. David Paul Brown offered a resolution that a Committee of 22 cillions be appointed to cooperate with the Union League Committee with much enthusiasm, and a strong Committee was appointed.

ANTIQUITIES OF PERU.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: A late paper states that among the horrible effects of the recent cartiquakes in Peru, was the resurrection of 500 munimits. As the effect is of the highest interest to ethnologists and antiquaries, and one that may never occur again. It is fervently hoped your correspondents in that country will be able to send us some details of the condition and accompaniments of human remains brought to light from depths that might not otherwise ever have been reached. They may open a new chapter on the antiquities of American aborigines.

THE GREAT FIRES IN OREGON.

THE GREAT FIRES IN OREGON.

The San Francisco Bulletin says: "The wires have told as of the great fire on the banks of the Columbia River, between the Cowlitz and the Junction of the Willamet. There is no extent of cleared space around the small town, saw mills and wood yards which are scattered on the margin of that stream, and not only may 8t. Heleus have gone, but Astoris may have to fight hard to escape the conflagration. A gentlemen just arrived from Oregon represents the fire to be on both sides of the river, and to cover an estimated area of 200 square miles. There will be considerable loss of property, boside the destruction of timber, and possibly some of human life, as in many cases where the habitations are isolated rireat would be eat off. Navigation on the Celumbia almost impossible, and it is becoming very difficult on or rivers. It will be very interesting to know how far the murky atmosphere has reached scaward, but for that we shall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate' again, all but those most intimate with our coast. From Machall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate' again. Shall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate again. Shall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate again. Shall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate again. Shall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate again. Shall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate again. Shall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate again. Shall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate again. Shall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate again. Shall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate again. Shall have to wait as the fig is barring the Gate again.

THE WAR IN NORTH-WESTERN MEXICO.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Corresponders from Collins, Mexico, dated Oct. 5, represents that must discontent exists in consequence of the prosecution of B war against Losada by the General Government. It we reported that four divisions of the Mexican army his been ordered sgainst Losada, and that the States of Sancioa, Durango, Jalisco, and Oneretara had been instructed to furnish all their spare men to resifiore the army. It is said that Losada has 15,000 troops under arms, and that his position is impregnable. Rumors prevailed regardity various filibustering expeditions being organized in different ports in the United States, and that Gen. Marques had landed at San Blas with a revolutionary party.

The following gallant soldiers are stumping New Jersey for Grant and Colfax: Gen. Kipatrick, N. J.; Gen. E. W. Hinks, Mass.; Gen. N. P. Banks, Mass.; Majer Church Howe, Mass.; Capt. W. H. Grave, N. Y.; Majer Haggerty, N. Y.; Col. Spear, N. Y.; Gen. J. A. Hall, Mer. Col. Fairman, N. Y.; Major Pangborn, N. J.; Gen. Joseph Jackson, N. J.; Major Hancock, Md.; Gen. John Cochrane, N. Y.; Gen. Bowman, N. Y.; Capt. Eugene O'Shca, N. Y.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL GENERAL CON-VENTION.

adopted.

After some remarks by other members, Mr. Lacey withdrew his motion, and moved an indefinite postpone-

ment.

The Rev. Dr. Rylance of Illinois favored the passage of the canon, and several members, both clerical and lay, spoke for and against; whereupon Mr. Lacey withdrew his motion, his object being, as he said, to prevent any minister going late the parochial limits of another minister, and reading the public services and prayers of the Church.

The Rev. Dr. Haight—That, is precisely the object of our amendment.

our amendment.

Mr. Lacey—What I wish to know is what may be understood to be a public congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Haight—I should suppose that when services were held in a room in which there were eight of mine persons, that would be a public congregation.

Mr. Weish of Pennsylvania—Meetings in the public rooms of hotels at watering places are public congregations.

The Rev. Dr. Adams of Wisconsin said that, although if

The Rev. Dr. Adams of Wisconsin said that, although if The Rev. Dr. Adams of Wisconsin said that, although it was not so intended, the amendment, if adopted, would be promotive of mischief in the church. A 'rial had taken place under the canon, and the accused had been convicted and sentenced, and now, if this canon, 76 years old, were thus altered, the effect on the outside public would be to convict the plaintiff in that case, and to acquit the defendant, and to consure the Bishop who had pronounced the sentence.

The Rev. Dr. Rylance of Illinois—I object to all this The amendment is not retrospective at all, and has no reference to that case. That was for preaching in another parish.

The amondment is not retrospective at all, and has no reference to that case. That was for preaching in another parish.

The Rev. Dr. 'Adams proceeded to argue against the passage of the amondment, and concluded by expressing a hope that the canen would remain as it was.

The Rev. Dr. Haight—I have an amondment offered which I am willing to accept; it adds the following, in stead of the last clause, "except that he shall not preach or read prayers to any congregation," omitting "public.'

Mr. Lacey, of Louisiana—Then I withdraw the motion for indefinite postponement.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin of Pennsylvania favored the amendment, and the Rev. Drs. Stubbs, Ufford, Pearce, and others opposed it.

Finally the whole subject was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 123 Yeas to 78 Nays.

At 10 clock the House took the usual recess.

After recess, on motion of Judge Battle, the report of the Committee on Canona on the Consecration of Churches was made the order of the day for to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Adams of Wisconsin offered a draft of a proposed canon, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Canona. He also offered a draft of another cauch, authorizing the use, by any minister, with the express permission of the Bishop of his Diocese, as supplemental to the collection of hymns usually annexed to the prayer-book, of any hymns from the collection known as "Hymns, Ancient and Modern;" "Hymns for Church and Home;" permission to use such hymns for Church and Home;" permission to use such hymns for Church and Home;" permission to use such hymns for Church and Home;" permission to use such hymns for Church and Home;" permission to use such hymns for Church and Home;" permission to use such hymns for Church and Home;" permission to use such hymns for Church and Home;" permission to use such hymns for Church Little and Modern;" "Hymns for Church Little and Modern;" "Hymns for Church Little and Modern;" "Hymns for Church Little and Modern; "Hymns for Church Little and Modern; "This also was referred to